JOE STUDENT

By GINNY HINRICHS

The Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, sponsored by New York Senator James L. Buckley, became law on November 19. The Act gives college students and parents of elementary and secondary school students, "the right to inspect and review any and all official records, files, and data directly related to (the student) . . . and specifically including, but not necessarily limited to, identifying data, academic work completed, level of achievement (grades, standardized achievement test scores), attendance data, scores on standardized intelligence, aptitude, and psychological tests, interest inventory results, health data, family background information, teacher or counselor ratings and observations, and verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior patterns."

Certain ambiguities in the law are puzzling college administrators. Does the law allow college students to see their parents' confidential financial statement? Does it provide access to teacher recommendations submitted in confidentiality? How will the "open file" situation affect recommendations written after the act became law?

Assistant Dean of the Students Arnold McKinney said that the law has not changed Middlebury's policies relating to student access to their files. These files have always been given to students requesting to see them. The only information the College is withholding from students are letters of recommendation and the parents financial statement. The law is not clear on these two matters, and the College is assuming that neither are covered in the new law.

Dean McKinney pointed out that the Act hurts students in several ways. Since recommendations will no longer be confidential, colleges and graduate schools will be forced to rely more on standardized tests.

One Middlebury faculty member was very disturbed by the Act, saying that not enough thought was put into it before being passed by Congress. He said that now the only things he will be able to say in recommendations to graduate schools is that the student fullfilled the requirements for the course and received a certain grade.

Some of the questions facing college administrators will be cleared up in amendments to the law that

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buckley amendment confuses confidentiality

the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

volume lxx, number 10, December 12, 1974

entered as second-class matter in middlebury, vermont 05753

administration unworried by college finances

By JAY HEINRICHS
and KAREN SLOAN

Middlebury College administrators say the College is in a tight financial situation as a result of the nation's economic slump, but they see hope for the future. The "bearish" stock market has made potential contributors reluctant to give, and inflation has hit Middlebury as hard as anywhere else. But the College is not doing too badly, all things considered.

According to College Treasurer Carroll Rikert, Middlebury has a total of $50 million in assets. 25 to 30 million of this makes up the College "plant," or land, buildings and equipment. The rest of the money is in stocks, cash, etc.

The College used to own large amounts of land in the Green Mountains which it sold to the U.S. Forest Service. However, it still owns a good deal of taxable land, most of which is near Middlebury and neighboring towns.

Until this land is sold, it actually costs the College money in maintenance. Middlebury's policy is to hold land around the campus to keep the surrounding view from being spoiled by developers, an occurrance which less conscientious colleges have allowed. "We have a different feeling," says Rikert. He claims the aesthetic quality of the campus helps attract students to the College.

Money has been lost in stocks and bonds as a result of the stock market slump, but Rikert remains unconcerned about this loss. Middlebury has been conservative in its investments, and none of its stocks have been "real busts."

Rikert admits, on the other hand, that there have been "no real booms" either, and the stock market will have to improve before the College can recover its paper losses. Rikert believes the market will improve.

As might be expected, inflation presents the biggest financial problem to the College. Salaries and wages are most affected by inflation, with food and utilities following. Since student fees provide 80% of the College's income, with contributions and stock dividends providing the balance, the Comprehensive Fee must rise to keep pace with rapidly increasing costs.

Library Resources

Many students have expressed concern over the construction of a field house at a time when the College's greatest building needs currently seem to be elsewhere, perhaps in a new library. Walter Brooker, Director of Development, explained that at the time money was requested for the last major building project, the demand was more for the field house than for a library.

Fletcher was built from funds raised through gifts, as was Johnson Arts Center. All of the recent dorms and dining facilities, on the other hand, were built from borrowed money. The loans for that construction total $8 million, the payment of which extends to the year 2016.

The College is now raising funds for the library, although at the present time it only seeks to improve Middlebury's "library resources," and there are no definite plans for an entirely new library. Brooker, however, says that a committee has been formed and will recommend whatever they feel is needed for improvement of "library resources," which may very well take the form of plans for a new building.

The College is just finishing its 175th Anniversary Fundraising Drive. The drive has been a great over-all success, and is running 6.4%, or $670,000, over the desired $10.5 million goal. Fletcher Field House was paid for out of part of this Fund. The success of the drive was quite unexpected, because the stock drop lowers the tax cut a contributor receives when he gives.

Contributions came through, Brooker says, because "this school is a great school!" Money came from individuals, corporations, and foundations. Since most corporations are now primarily concerned with health care and urban renewal in response to pressure for a more social orientation, contributions for education are somewhat limited. Donations to a college are thus, of necessity, based on its academic excellence.

Another problem with fund raising is that, as Rikert puts it, "people's interests and our own needs don't always correspond." Gifts depend on "how the imagination (of the donor) is captured," and funds are thus often over-subscribed in a particular area while being under-subscribed in others. This cannot be used as a legitimate excuse for gaps in funding, however, as the College can make up for the imbalance by channelling funds from one area into another.

Gifts for a particular purpose can free operating funds previously designated for that purpose. For example, gifts to endow professorships can free funds originally assigned there to provide more scholarship aid.

Financial Aid

Despite the Fund Drive's success, two areas still need money. One is the library,

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turner traces landscape in italian art

By HOPE ROSHETAR

Dean of the Faculty, Richard Turner, traced the development of landscape in Italian art in a lecture entitled "The Treatment of Nature in Early Italian Art," presented in Munroe Lounge on November 20. The discussion was accompanied by slides Turner has taken on a recent trip to Italy.

Dean Turner began his lecture, which traced the development of landscape from early Medieval painters to Leonardo da Vinci's topographical sketches, by explaining the inadequacies of his lecture's title. He asked the audience to think of nature as the passive reality of their everyday lives, as the forces which change lives and cause birth and death.

Nature was treated in early Italian art mainly as landscape; a real place having depth, topography, and no hidden meaning. This was the culmination of years of developing landscape techniques by Italian and Flemish painters.

The result was exemplified by da Vinci's chalk drawing of a storm seen from a mountaintop. This idea of a view from above or outside the scene was important in the landscapes of da Vinci and others.

Dean Turner explained the development of the idea of view with slides. In the early medieval paintings by de Paulo and others, nature was used to fill a spiritual need, not in a desire to depict actual landscapes. Nature was painted in order to be tamed and cast into a desired mold by man.

In these paintings there is, for example, not nature, but hints of it in one-dimensional gardens. Land in most of these pieces is symbolic, or merely serves to indicate the setting.

Later painters such as Ducho began to use dimensional and spacial devices to improve landscape. The contrast between this and earlier techniques was illustrated in two paintings of Christ entering Jeruselum. In the earlier, by Gotto, the land was symbolic, indicated setting, but did not function in a spacial way. The painting could retain its integrity without the landscape.

In the later Ducho version, which was an attempt to paint "a view of the world through a window," illusionary and spacial techniques were used. In the later paintings, purely historical events were represented in an optical manner. However, if the event was intangible, it was represented in a more abstract way.

The contrast was further exemplified by paintings of scenes of St. Francis' life taken from the church in Assisi. In the upper church, the early pieces show artificial looking mountains, painted with a minimal approach and, as Turner put it, "Rocks looked as if they were carved from pale Swiss cheese with a deft knife."

In the lower church, the later paintings employ various views, such as one looking into a balcony, and created a totally new environment of illusionistic play.

Landscape then became more panoramic as shown in Laurensetti's "Room of Peace," a political allegory of good and bad government. Although it is a pastoral scene, it shows new concepts of view rather than a love of nature.

In 1348 the Black Death brought an end to the attempt to represent landscape naturally, but the idea again arose in 1427. A sense of wholeness came from the sacrifice of details.

The first introduction to the idea of precise topography was one depiction of "The Visitation." From there, paintings moved on to more linear space with details of animals, birds, and trees.

Another contrast was illustrated in painting by Montagne and Bellini, showing Christ's night of prayer with the sleeping apostles. The earlier has the landscape made of hard stone. The later painting softens the entire scene, making the light of dawn Christ's halo, a method of using nature to depict traditional Christian symbols.

At this point, the modern world of landscape has almost arrived. It began 50 years later in 1473 with da Vinci's "St. Mary of the Snow," a view of a living, animated landscape with topography and no hidden meanings.

This painting marks the beginning of the idea of landscape as a genre which comes into full view nearly 70 years later; showing nature as it is, growing and dying.

thumbs

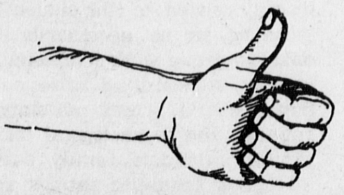
down

to unsalted ice (especially on the way to the units).

to finals, papers, etc.

up

to Christmas, and New Year's vacation.



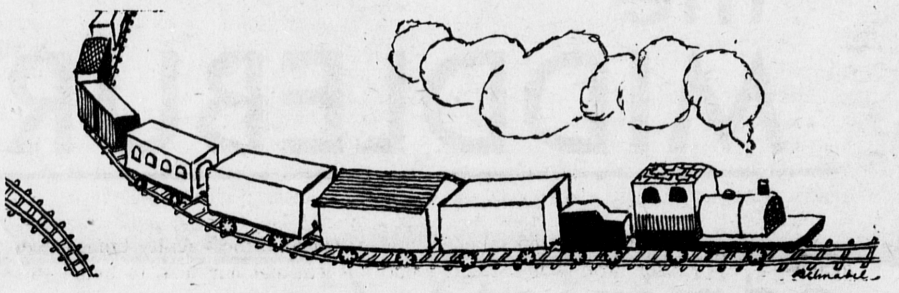
to the masked invader who mocked mock court.

plumb elected to railroad post

Four men have recently been elected to posts in the Vermont Association of Railroad Passengers. Ronald Butterfield of Sudbury is Chairman, George Lerrigo of North Bennington is Vice-Chairman, Tom Plumb of Middlebury is Secretary, and Roger Kenna of Brandon is Treasurer. Also elected as new directors were Martha Colter of Middlebury and John Sturges of Bellows Falls.

Herbert Ogden of Hartland had resigned as Chairman as well as Vice-Chairman John Sayward of Randolph.

The VARP has been instrumental in promoting the return of rail passenger service to Vermont, particularly the Montrealer (AMTRAK). The Association seeks to develop a well-balanced transportation system in the State of Vermont, and invites the active participation of interested Vermonters.



records...

continued from p. 1

James L. Buckley and Clairborne Pell are planning to propose next week.

According to an article in the December 4 issue of the **New York Times**, the clarifying amendments will include the following:

—Letters of recommendation and other materials already received by institutions under the assumption of confidentiality would be excluded from the coverage.

—Students would be allowed to waive their right to see certain classifications of documents, such as letters of recommendation.

—Students would not be allowed to have access to their parents confidential financial statements submitted to colleges.

—Colleges would be free to send grades to parents if the student was still classified as a dependent.

—The definitions of "records" and "hearings," which were widely criticized as too fuzzy, would be sharpened."

Although the passage of these amendments will answer some of the questions facing administrators, the problem of recommendations written after November 19 remains. Will colleges and graduate schools be forced to rely on standardized tests more than they do now? Will teachers hesitate to say anything negative about students, or will recommendations be about the same?

The answers to these questions will appear in time. Middlebury's next freshman class will enter this fall with recommendations written after the law went into effect. It will be interesting to see whether their recommendations prove to be more or less reliable than those of the class of 1978.

finances...

continued from p. 1

the other, student financial aid. Middlebury has, according to the College's fund-raising statement, a "relatively meager" scholarship budget. For instance, Middlebury assists 18% of its freshman class, while Wesleyan aids almost twice that amount.

Brooker says he is "terribly worried that we'll get in the situation where we only get youngsters coming from the two economic extremes," and that middle income students will find the cost of a Middlebury education too high.

Rikert and Brooker are both optimistic about Middlebury's financial future. Rikert feels that the College could be run less "luxuriously," but that like all Americans, Middlebury students demand to live comfortably, and so must pay for it.

The biggest financial drain on the College, Rikert says, is not in major projects, but in the accumulation of small day-to-day expenditures.

Brooker says the drop in the prices of stocks is not as bad as he had predicted, and that the situation will improve. His biggest worry is the ability of students to afford an education, and he wishes he could see more students from a blue-collar background. He sees "the erosion of inflation" as a "troublesome factor," and mentions that fund raising takes more effort all the time. "Somehow we seem to be running harder every year," Brooker sighed.

the middlebury campus

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The Middlebury Campus, the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont every Thursday of the college year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College or of the editorial board. Signed articles, columns, letters, and editorials are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to **The Middlebury Campus**, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont.

Subscription rates: $6.00 per year second class, $8.00 per year first class.

tenure document placed before faculty

By GINNI JONES

A special meeting was held on November 21 to place the tenure document before the Faculty. President Armstrong also made three important announcements at this meeting.

Armstrong announced his decision to appoint Dean O'Brien, Dean of the College, as Dean of the Faculty, effective on Dean Turner's departure. A new Dean of the College will not be appointed. Instead, his duties will either be reallocated, or performed by assistants.

President Armstrong also announced that he was "dividing administratively" the departments of Geology and Geography. Geography will be in the Social Science division, and the departmental chairman will be Vincent Malmstrom. Geology will be in the Natural Science division, and the departmental chairman will be Peter Coney.

Armstrong spoke briefly on the College's position toward the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Acts (Buckley Amendment), which order schools to show students their records. He said that the Acts contain a great deal of ambiguity which he hoped would be cleared up during the next 45 days. The College can invoke a 45 day delay before showing students their records.

The delay will be used for confidential records such as the Parents' Confidential Statement, and letters that were written on the promise of confidentiality, Armstrong noted.

In advising the Faculty on writing recommendations now, while there is ambiguity concerning their confidentiality, Armstrong felt the Faculty should continue to write the letters. He thinks that there is "no serious danger of an adversary legal action" being taken against any faculty member for what he writes in a recommendation. "However, in the remote event of the action taken against a professor who was acting responsibly, the College will defend him, and assume the liability," Armstrong concluded.

Dean O'Brien said that, currently, the records in the Dean of Students' office are given to students upon request, "after taking out some confidential materials." He added that the College does not consider departmental or individual professor's records as official. It is, therefore, up to the departmental chairman to decide whether these records will be shown to students.

Howard Munford (American Literature) formally proposed the Tenure Document. He explained that the document had been "substantially modified" from the tentative proposal which the faculty approved last year. The review after tenure was most modified.

Joan Towne (Physical Education) was concerned that the new document "shuts the door altogether on any physical education instructor being considered for tenure." She added that she was considering an amendment to the document. Armstrong explained that this policy was a decision made by the trustees in April 1962. Physical education instructors never receive tenure, but are considered every three years for renewal of their contracts.

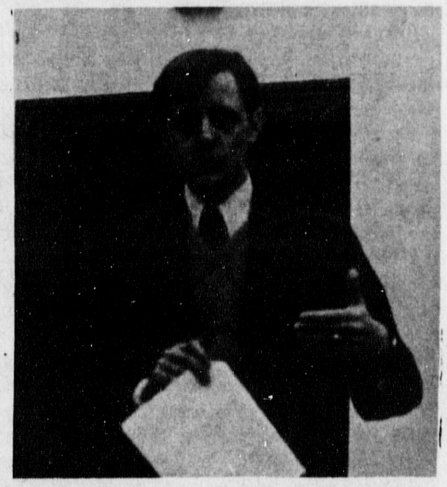
A similar problem was brought up by Robert Reiff (Art). He spoke for the "studio people who don't like the term 'artist in residence' which is used in the new document." They would like to be considered as simply instructors instead of being placed in the special category of "appointment outside of rank" with physical education instructors and lecturers.

Munford responded that the studio people's status is a policy generated by the Art department. He added that a change in its status would have to be generated by the Art department, and then go through the Faculty Committee, but "it was not our task to make this change."

David Smith (Economics) said that the new Tenure Document "is a vastly improved document that is at least humane and workable." He suggested, however, that the Faculty should ask about "the worst possible situation;" that is, if all the professors reviewed were given tenure. He asked about the "financial binds" this would place on the College.

Munford felt this is a "calculated risk." He counted on "having a Senior Council that is tough-minded enough to keep from tenuring up the College."

Smith also suggested postponing this document until the new president takes charge. Armstrong, however, felt such action was unnecessary, as it is primarily a "Middlebury College Faculty document," and the President "should act merely as your moderator."



dee steffan

Soon to be former Dean of the College O'Brien

faculty discontinues drama major

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The faculty unanimously voted to discontinue the Drama-English major, starting with the class of 1977, at its December 2 meeting. It also approved a recommendation to shorten Spring Term reading period by one day, and discussed the new tenure document.

Professor Robert Gould (physics), chairman of the Educational Council, moved to restructure the English- Drama department, by dropping the Drama major, and to rename the department the English Department. The faculty unanimously approved the motion.

A new faculty member is presently being sought to fill a new position on the Drama faculty, and a proposal for the institution of a new Drama major may come when the position is filled.

Dean of the College, Dennis O'Brien, explained the Community Council's proposal to shorten Spring Term reading period by one day and begin final examinations a day earlier. He said this would make the final period easier for the Registrar and would allow the Buildings and Grounds crew to begin work earlier.

The shorter reading period would make the scheduling of comprehensive examinations more difficult, objected Albert Ewell (Psychology). He said registration was already held during reading period, and suggested moving registration to a Saturday.

Dean O'Brien acknowledged that weekday registration is "unfortunate," but said too many people were absent over the weekends.

The faculty passed the Community Council's motion.

President of the College, James Armstrong, informed the faculty that the College had received two new grants, each worth $30 thousand. One was received from the Rockefeller Foundation, the other from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

These grants were requested by the Division of the Foreign Languages to help inter-relate the College's winter, summer, and overseas programs. They are "planning grants," Armstrong explained, which will enable the College to investigate ways in which a student could undertake a non-language study.

The Committee on Conferences will meet with the Trustees on the weekend of January 10, the committee chairman Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) announced. He said the faculty was invited to submit items for the agenda, and mentioned that the President would not be present for part of the meeting. He added that this was a time the faculty could make its concerns known.

Tenure Discussion

Howard Munford, (American Literature) said there was "nothing new to report" concerning the tenure document. He noted that the divisions had been meeting and deciding amendments to propose. Lists of amendments proposed by the Division of Social Sciences and by the Executive Committee of the American Association of University Professors were distributed at the meeting. These amendments will be discussed and voted on at the January faculty meeting, when the entire document, rules for its implementation, and new amendments will be voted on.

Dean O'Brien questioned the Social Science Division's recommendation that the Senior Faculty Council continue to be elected under the present rules, instead of

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geiger details korean repression

By RICHARD DONNELL

"I am speaking for those who are not free to speak," said Nicola Geiger of the American Friends Service Committee. In a presentation sponsored by the Radical Education Action Project (REAP) on November 19, she gave a detailed account of political repression by the Park regime and economic exploitation of South Korea by Japan and the United States. She concluded with an appeal to Americans to pressure their government into cutting off its vital support of the regime.

In her description of the actions of the government, Geiger told of President Park Chung Hee's revision of the Korean Constitution in 1970, allowing him to run for a third term. She recounted the subsequent measures taken by his government to hold onto its power, under the pretext of fighting Communist subversion and preserving South Korean unity in the face of the "warlike posture of North Korea," and the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations.

After winning by a narrow margin in a rigged election, Park proceeded to declare martial law, closing down the National Assembly and the universities, and censoring the press. The next year, opposition leader Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and smuggled out of Japan. Students demanded the dissolution of the KCIA, clarification of the kidnapping incident, an end to the Japanization of Korean economic life, and the establishment of free democracy. A constitutional reform petition was circulated.

Park responded within the last year by making criticism of the constitution illegal and gave all judicial power to national military courts. Last April he made it illegal for students to refuse to attend classes or join in any sort of political demonstrations or meetings. These crimes were made punishable by death.

Stressing the political opportunism of President Park, Geiger cited reports by the former U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the Japanese Secretary of State that there is no real Communist threat to South Korea.

Although the Korean Gross National Product has skyrocketed in the last ten years, Geiger contends that only a minute segment of the population is benefitting. She says that Korean workers are the lowest paid in Asia, many working 46 hours a week for an equivalent of $20 per month salary. Korean workers are not allowed to unionize or strike.

By subcontracting to Korea, Japanese industry has been making two or three times the amount of profit it would have made manufacturing the same goods at home, due to the low wages Korean workers receive. Geiger mentioned a recent report made by the Japanese National Policy Research Association, which proposed the linkage of the primary industrial zones of the two countries and relocation on Japanese metal, petroleum, plastics, and other industries in Korea because of labor and antipollution pressure in Japan.

"Japan was a very harsh colonial master," Geiger stated, referring to a history of Korean ill treatment at the hands of the Japanese. "It tried to root out every bit of Korean identity. Between 1910 and 1944 Japan exported one million slave laborers to Japan to work in mines and munitions factories. After it invaded Manchuria in the 1930's it drafted about

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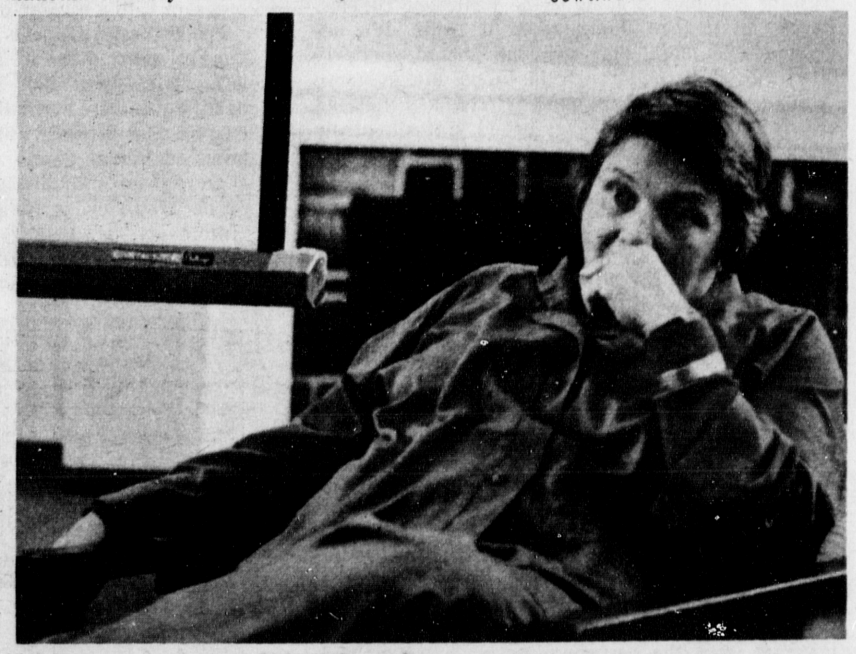


nicholas andros

Nicola Geiger

the middlebury campus

the crucible, an engrossing success

By PIERCE HOLLINGSWORTH

One's first impressions are not always one's best, but quite often they constitute one's impressions. This element is important when stepping back and pondering criticism of Erie Volkert's version of a play Arthur Miller wrote back in the fifties, **The Crucible**.

The play, a culmination of close to three months' work, was presented on three nights, November 22,23, and 24. The result was, when everything has been weighed, an unqualified success. Each night saw Wright Theater at least close to full, and each night was of a different complexion. While the crowds differed, so did the presentations.

PLAY REVIEW

The play is the vehicle for emotional expression and it should be noted that Miller's intent was not just to vicariously jolt the audience with emotional energy. His intent was to convey a social and moral comment about the present through the imagery of the Salem witch-hunts. Most of the audience was too young to recall first-hand the Army-McCarthy hearings of the early fifties, but the witch-hunt approach that McCarthy used to root out the red threat is what underlies Miller's statement

The similarities become obvious when one is conscious of the analogy. It became widely and fanatically believed in the Salem of 1692 that the devil was on the rampage, consuming souls with an insatiable appetite. Women, it was widely believed, were the primary victims. With the aid of several young girls who claimed they could spot the devil's victims, the provincial court of Massachusetts set about to either win back the souls or exterminate everyone involved. The fear and scandal built upon itself in monumental proportions, to the point where hundreds were condemned to either confess or hang. Eventually, very little, if any, proof was needed to convict and thus ruin a life.

randy houser

Melanie Jackson as Abigail Proctor

During the fifties the label was changed from "the work of the devil," to "the communist conspiracy," and the victims weren't victims but dangerous agents, confession or no confession. Fear spread to the point of hysteria with McCarthy exhibiting very little discretion towards his method of accusation. Like Salem, America outgrew the red scare or withch-hunt, but not without leaving an ugly scar on the collective American conscience. This is the theme which Miller seeks to stress, as if to shake back our wits.

The protagonist is John Proctor, a Salem farmer. This part is the heavy, for Proctor, played by David Kester, has to carry the action and emotion. He is the simple man who is consumed by the insanity of the witch-hunt and brought to his death because of pride and a sense of dignity.

The plot unfolds at the home of Reverend Samuel Parris (Jeff Wolf). His daughter Betty (Helen Stehlin) is weirdly ill, and as he had seen her running through the woods naked with other girls; Mercy Lewis (Deborah Adams), Mary Warren (Susan Whipple), Susanna Walcott (Elizabeth Stack, and Abigail Williams (Melanie Jackson), he begins to wonder about the nature of the illness.

He summons the Reverend John Hale (Loyd Davis) to give a spiritual diagnosis fearing the devil is playing tricks. Parris gives the information that he had seen the girls in the woods dancing and that he had seen a teapot with a frog in it near where they were. This begins the snow ball rolling, as Hale is convinced the devil has her. Abigail is involved, as are the other girls, for they consorted with the devil. Abigail quickly blames everything on Tituba (Marcia Smith), a black servant from Barbados. To save their necks, they all confess their association with the antichrist and praise God.

The story takes one from the first scene in Parris's home to a moving second act where Elizabeth Proctor (Janet Stanford) is taken from her home to be tried by the sheriff (Clifford Singer) and magistrate of the court (Kevin Commins).

Both Kester and Stanford did an admirable job displaying the very delicate one-on-one confrontation. The only flaw which marred the overall feeling was the end when Elizabeth is spirited away by the sheriff. Proctor hears chains rattling and goes tearing off stage yelling, only to be unconvincingly dragged back onto the stage, sobbing. The scene is still moving, though, with a convincing and solid performance by Lloyd Davis, who preceeds the sheriff and establishes a hollowness in trying to console the Proctors.

A courtroom drama follows. The head prosecutor is played by Jeff Freundlich, his assistant, by Tony Melchior. Freundlich has condemned hundreds based on the evidence of Abigail and her girls. He and the other prosecutors are so involved in the witch hunt that there can be no turning back. Abigail seems to have them all under her spell. Here Freundlich, Jackson, Kester and Cynthis Crane (Sarah Good) display intense emotional performances.

randy houser

Marcia Smith as Tituba

The last act finds the condemned given the choice of life without virtue or death with honor. Proctor, convicted of being possessed by the devil, signs a confession but tears it up to face the gallows. Lloyd Davis has the last few important lines which were delivered almost beautifully, and just miss capturing all the despair the play holds.

Also instrumental in the success of the play were Thomas and Anne Putnam played by Joe Ochman and Elise Long. They were consumed in the fervor of the witchhunt, certain the death of seven of their children was caused by the "supernatural" powers of Rebecca Nurse (Jane Crandall). Peter Christoph played her husband, Francis Nurse.

An exceptionally fine performance was Ken Tipper as an old simple-minded farmer. The part was carried off with deftness and extreme believability. He constantly and obstinately runs cross-grain against the other characters and was a refreshing addition.

Much tribute has to be given to those who created the costuming and set. The stage was amazingly conceived, a beautiful conception professionally constructed. The costuming was also a plus as much of it had to be made from scratch.

d8: in case you were there and in case you weren't

By CAROL MCAFEE

In Case You Were There:

A lot happened that Saturday night, didn't it?

Skidmore's Flim-Flam Man and Johny Angel assuaged our Saratoga Town Blues. Ed Sullivan sat down with us to eat our favorite Colby breakfast cereal. And even though Snap, Crackle, and Pop did get into an argument, that one word from our Colby sponsor left everyone feelin' groovy. Even those beach

CONCERT REVIEW

boys crossing 49th Street bridge happily anticipated a day of sunny skies.

But it rained, remember? Temporarily though -- with the coming and going of the Wellesley Tupelos. People do strange things when it rains. It's understandable, then, that someone should suddenly fancy a quick tiptoe through the tulips. But to stomp through your neighbor's garden? That's something else. Roberta Flack's tulips screeched, lamenting their grief: "Stop! You're killing us (softly?) with your song." The whole audience, indeed, was offended. Even Hot Wheels, the big bike-man of Hell's Angels, stormed out in his red-and-white striped long underwear swearing: "Son of a bullfitch! You flower sadists had better get out of here prufooty toosoon!"

But we were saved. The sun was ushered in again by our own Middlebury talent. The Middlebury Mischords led us lyrically to the promised land of dissipation. Or rather, dissipated lands, eight of them -- The Dissipated Eight. Our afterglow, after-season snowmen melted our hearts (as usual) mellow again.

In Case You Weren't There:

On Saturday, November 23rd, a Mead Chapel audience was treated to a benefit concert for the Bristol Summer Program, organized by Tom Plumb. The Dissipated Eight presented three out-of-town college singing groups -- the Skidmore Sonnateers, the Colby Eight, and the Wellesley Tupelos. Climaxing the program were the performances of our own Middlebury Mischords and the D8 themselves.

The Skidmore Sonnateers (from scenic Saratoga Springs) sang a varied repertoire ranging from popular songs of the Beatles and the Temptations to our Old Goldie High School Hits like "Stay a Little Longer" and of course, the immortal "Johnny Angel". The Sonnateers gave both a serious and vivacious performance.

The Colby Eight, wearing suitcoats and ties, were the most professional of the out-of-town groups. They revealed impressive versatility in their repertoire which included elements of humor, folk song, and blues: "Blue Indigo", "Feelin' Groovy", and "Pretty Mary". During a "symphony" number, the singers gave creditable imitations of various instruments. The Colby Eight highlighted their innovative and delightful program with a medley of familiar Beach Boy tunes.

The Wellesley Tupelos came next. The Wellesley Tupelos didn't make it. They confused the audience immediately with their incongruous appearances -- half the girls were matronly-clad in long-sleeved, floor-length sailor dresses, while the other half wore low-breasted evening gowns. (Sleeveless cocktail dresses in Down-Jacket Middlebury?)

The Wellesley girls sang, with high-screeching "femininity," such songs as: "The Shadow of Your Smile," "Killing me Softly With His Song," "Tiptoe Through the Tulips," and "Down by the Old Cherry Orchard." The Tupelos burdened their transitions between songs with humor as feeble as their voices. The Tupelos' program indeed was so poor, it seemed to be improvised. How ironic then, that the completely improvised appearance of Michael Katz as the Gaping Fool was the only redeeming feature of their entire performance.

The audience received the appearance of the Middlebury Mischords with much gratitude. The gratitude soon increased to sheer appreciation of the Mischords' talent. They articulated with mature dignity and full-toned richness such spirituals as "Rock My Soul in the Bosom of Abraham," "C'mon Down to the River," and "The Promised Land."

And finally, as the climax of the evening, came the D8. With their characteristic bravado and charm, the D8 sang in harmonic style truly reminiscent of the old days of the barber shop quartet.

They sang the familiar tunes: "Goodbye My Coney Island," "I Don't Know Why I Love You Like I Do," and "Jordan River." Ed Young gave a fine soloist performance in "Miss Otis Regrets She's Unable to Lunch Today." The comical Michael Katz stumbled around in his usual perplexed docility, and the swooner Chris Barron flashed his lady-charmer's bass **barreltone** (remember **Ulysses**?) appeal.

nicholas andros

Four of the dynamic eightsome

announcements

financial aid deadlines

All students now receiving Financial Aid and intending to apply for a **RENEWAL**—and students who wish to apply for Financial Aid for the **FIRST TIME—PICK UP THE NECESSARY APPLICATION FORMS AT THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE, EMMA WILLARD HOUSE, BEFORE LEAVING FOR CHRISTMAS VACATION.**

we've got a winner

Reed and Barton Silversmiths of Taunton, Massachusetts have just announced that Carole Johnson '77 has been awardedoneof the 100 "starter set" prizes for her entry in the silver firm's 1974 Silver Opinion Competition from nearly 16,000 university students who entered the contest this Spring. She will receive approximately $100.00 in sterling, fine china and crystal. This contest is sponsored each spring by Midd. women for this campus.

lost and found at proctor

Notebooks:
Brian Barny's PH 150 notbook
H. Wheeler's Art 301 notebook
Box C2889's BI 410 notebook
Italian Art notebook

Books:
Away with all the Pests, Dr. J.S. Horn
Tess of the d'Urbervilles, Scott Elledge
La Cousine Bette, Balzac

Miscellaneous:
small black address book
tiny green spiral notebook
tiny black loose-leaf notebook
medium green 3-ring looseleaf notebook

winter term books

Students and Faculty: Books for Winter Term courses have been ordered by The College Store, based upon November registration figures. If course changes will affect your book requirements please consult with John Tulley at the store, prior to the Christmas recess.

old chapel notes...

Snow removal regulations will be in effect from November 15 to April 15. No cars may be parked on campus roads after 1:30 a.m. or on town roads (i.e. College street) after 12:00 midnight. On-campus parking for cars is restricted from 5 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. weekends. Cars in the way of snowplows will be towed away at the owner's expense.

Dorms will be closed during Christmas vacation. **All** students must be out of the dorms by noon, December 18th. Please lock your doors and windows when you leave. All rooms will be checked to assure that this has been done. Dorms will reopen on Saturday, January 4, 1975 at 8:00 a.m. There will be no exceptions made for students wishing to move in earlier.

classifieds

Classifieds reach everyone, and more people than ever are taking advantage of this fact. You can too; only 25¢ for 25 words.

As interest in the Carnival King and/or Queen quickens, Classifieds would like to do its part. For a limited time only, classifieds consisting only of the name of the student you want to be King or Queen (please specify) will cost a mere 5¢. That's right, five pennies can get a bandwagon rolling for the candidate of your choice.

For sale: '71 MGB, $2150 firm, new paint job, snow tires, AM-FM radio, 4 speed synch, tonneau cover. Jay Taylor, Kelly 105, 388-9329.

Cushing swivels.

Bring your parents a black Lab puppy (not registered) for Christmas. Born Nov. 8. Call 388-2473.

Peggy: I want my boxer shorts back, love. You don't know how cold it gets. I hope you remember which is mine. XOXOX.

Will the person who phoned me a month ago call again soon between 4:00 and 5:00. Leigh.

Lost: pair of glasses, tortoise shell rims, in green paisley case, in vicinity of Sunderland. Contact Kim Reidinger, C3039.

Ride wanted to NYC and return for Christmas. Can leave any time after Tues., 17 December at 12 noon. Will share anybody. Box C2414.

Want to live off campus? Two friendly students need a housemate for a 3-bedroom country house. Furnished, 4 1/2 miles from campus. Call 388-2473.

Photographers wanted with flash equipment who know how to print. Contact Martha Coneybear, Box C2965.

Found: a valuable pen. Describe it and location where lost. Contact G. Toth. Box C3464.

Charles: Ricko and Dicko humbly apologize for barging into your room, getting stoned, and screwing everything up. So sorry. Good luck in getting rid of athlete's foot.

Wanted: another week to read.

If you will be returning to Middlebury from Plymouth, Mass. after Christmas and would be willing to bring a package of brook trout eggs, contact: Mrs. George Strickholm, Lincoln, Vt., 453-2893.

Swiveling Cushing the Carrot King for Carnival King.

House sitter wanted. Reliable student(s) remaining in Middlebury during vacation to care for cozy house and lovable dog. Country setting, need own transportation. Call 388-2473.

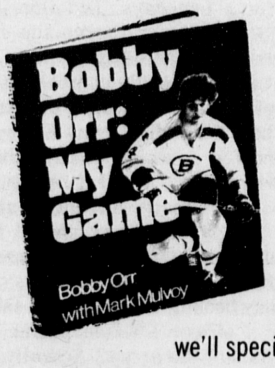
Cocaine in the music library? See Rick or John in Painter or Johnson.

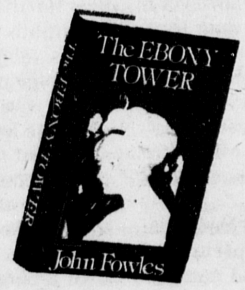
STUDENTS REMEMBER

farrell's men's shop

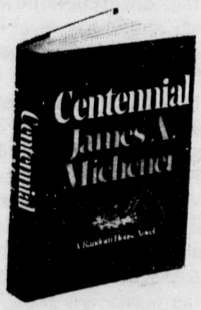
FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

GIVE BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS
(you'll find a fine selection here in little old Middlebury)

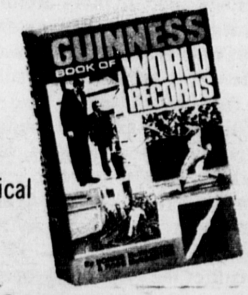




we'll mail them anywhere
we'll special order them sent to you at home



or pick a pack of paperbacks— tie a red ribbon around them and for a nominal price you have a practical and prestigious gift!



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05753

Chief's Pool Hall and Arcade is open

(Located over the ALIBI)
9 regulation pool tables
Pinball machine Fooseball
Tues. thru Sat. 3-11

editorial

what price honor?

With final examinations just beginning, the difficult question of Middlebury's Honor Code once again surfaces. The Honor Code is the subject of many complaints, presented by students and faculty who feel it simply does not do its job. That is, some students cheat.

There are, indeed, some problems with the current code. Some occur because the College *Handbook's* regulations are not observed. The required honor pledge loses meaning as some professors grade examinations without it. The Judicial Council conducts no formal orientation session during Freshman Week, as specified, so not all students fully understand the Code.

Regulations concerning a teacher's presence during examinations are often not followed. The *Handbook* states, "No proctors shall be present during examinations." Some professors do remain at tests, however. Some do not watch the students, but others walk about the examination room.

The Code requires professors to remain at tests for approximately fifteen minutes, then leave, although "a brief, preannounced return" is permitted. Some teachers do not remain in the room for the specified time, while others return without announcement.

These violations of the Honor Code's implementation regulations lead to further difficulties in its enforcement. If a professor is present during an examination and sees a student cheat, it is doubtful he could convict the student because proctoring is prohibited. What happens if a teacher is returning to the room, looks through a window, and observes cheating? It would seem a cheating student should be punished, but the students' rights must also be observed.

These difficulties could lead professors to deal with Honor Code violations themselves, instead of through the Judicial Council. This further jeopardizes student rights.

Still, cheating must not be condoned, and it seems unlikely that students who deliberately cheat will report themselves as the Code requires. Students who witness cheating do not have to report the incident, according to the Code, and it is not probable that such a regulation would prove effec ive.

There are other difficulties, also. The status of take-home examinations is unclear under the Code. What can be done abour a student suspected of taking more than the allotted time on an out-of-class test, or a student whose examination or paper was proofread and corrected by another student? What about students who copy homework?

The Community Council is aware of the problems. It has formed a sub-committee to study the Honor Code and to recommend revisions. We support this move, and hope the group will consider enlarging the scope of the Honor Code to specifically cover take-home examinations and papers. Difficulties will always exist, but some clarification is possible.

The Committee should also consider changing the regulations concerning the Code's implementation to clarify the definition of proctoring, and to deal with teachers who remain in the room to answer questions or for similar reasons. Some method should be established to guarantee that the Code is consistently and universally applied.

However, we strongly believe the Committee should not consider abolishing the Honor Code. Such action would be unlikely to greatly reduce the amount of cheating, could largely eliminate often valuable take-home examinations, and could create an undesirable barrier of distrust between students and faculty.

The preamble to the Honor Code states, "The individual undergraduate must assume responsibility for his own integrity on all written examinations." We agree that honesty is the students' responsibility, not the professors'. There should be fair and consistent guidelines to encourage honesty, but the individual student must be ultimately responsible for his actions.

The Honor Code's existence acknowledges the proposition that Middlebury students are basically honest and decent. Its discontinuation would imply the opposite.

bk

letters to the editor

The **Middlebury Campus** welcomes letters to the editor. Although unsigned letters will not be printed, names may be withheld by request. The editors reserve the right to cut letters due to space limitations.

Library Hours

To the Editor:

Here I am, studying in the library with a pile of books. It's the end of the term; my paper is due tomorrow and I have another one due next week. Bells start ringing—no it isn't Christmas yet, besides, it's the most monotonous rendtion of "Jingle Bells" I've ever heard.

It is now 11:30, I remind myself I have 15 minutes left and I finish the paragraph I am writing. As I stand up to collect my books and leave, the bells ring again; the lights flicker and go out. No, Dr. Armstrong wasn't talking about 1984 again, nor could a snowstorm be found in the vicinity. The library staff simply turned off the lights.

I think about this while trying to put my books away in the dark. Libraries at other schools remain open at least until 2:00 am, and I wonder why ours can't. I see the staff waiting with their coats on. I also see the clock—11:42. My anger rises—why shouldn't it; it isn't time to close yet and the lights have been off for five minutes. I know they want to go home, but the library is open until 11:45, which means the lights should go out at 11:45.

I am sure many others have met a similar fate, especially at this time of year. I suggest that if it is not possible to keep the library open until 2:00 all term, it should at least be done for the last few weeks of classes and exams. And in any case, the library should be open during its posted hours.

(name withheld by request)

Student Travel

To the Editor:

I'm concerned over the announcement "sos pushes youth fare" in the 11/21 **Campus**. While the point about the disappearance of youth fare from Canadian airports is valid, there are other considerations:

First, only Canadian residents will be able to fly with youth fare tickets during the peak season (June, July and August).

Second, it is more or less a fairy tale for the gullible that temporary jobs are available in Europe on a walk-in basis. Some countries (e.g., Great Britain, Sweden) will not admit travellers without proof of adequate funds for the proposed length of stay. Most other countries will not issue work permits (let there be no mistake about it: even though visas are not required, work permits are) except for the most menial and notoriously ill-paid jobs, unless proper arrangements have been made ahead of time.

Third, language study. I'd rather declare this part of the announcement a disaster area. There is no such thing as "accredited language study," unless the student meets fairly complicated requirements and can enroll in a European institution of higher education. One simply can't walk into a European institution to "pick up" this 'n that any more than one can here. Promises such as these are most frequently made by any of the scores of shady operators who will, at best, deliver third rate instruction for inflationary prices (including beautifully designed diplomas worth 32¢, no more). No college with any self respect will give credit for such "goodie-points"!

Therefore: if you want to travel - travel and enjoy it. If you seek employment, go through channels. If you want to study, check with any member of the Programs Abroad Committee.

Thomas Huber

Seth, Again

To the Editor:

"These criticisms of Seth are quite valid."

Jay Heinrichs

Yes, perhaps; but what about my letter on ROTC?

It is interesting to me, and only moderately gratifying, that I had to graduate and become a Middlebury tradition before my occasional thoughts on the manly art of self-defense stirred up any appreciable controversy. I shall try to answer my critics point by point. Hopefully, in the future they will extend me the same courtesy.

First Karl Mautner:

Karl begins with a misrepresentation. Possibly he simply did not understand my prose, which he criticizes elsewhere. Making the unlikely, although fetching, comparison between myself and John Foster Dulles, Karl claims that "both have said that America's interests are adequately protected by our nuclear missles." My thought as stated, however, took a somewhat different turn than this would seem to imply. I said that the existence of nuclear weapon renders all conventional forms of military might vestigial, if not totally obsolete. My conclusion, unlike Mr. Dulles', would be that any nuclear power has no need of a large standing Army.

Mr. Mautner then proceeds from his misrepresentation to a misinterpretation. This does not make for even good literary criticism, let alone compelling reasoning. He says that I imply that having a standing army "does more to upset international peace and stability than not having one." In that I definitely do believe that the possession of a standing army by one nation invites the possession and use thereof by others, Mr. Mautner is correct.

However, I would hate to be saddled with the simplistic assumption that the presence of weaponry is a causative factor in international tension. Exacerbatory, yes; causative, no. Economics, sociology and geography are the realms wherein the causes of international conflict lie. (Will Karl, upon reading this, claim that I am against economics, sociology and geography?)

Karl then goes on to cite the Mideast situation of a year ago to "prove" that an America without conventional forces would have been faced with two equally unpalatable options; "doing nothing or threatening full-scale nuclear war." I might as well ask just what it was that an America with conventional forces actually did. Some of us may remember that this America initiated "peace talks" which, in retrospect, accomplished next to nothing, sold arms to both sides, and, in response to the immediate situation, temporarily stepped up the alert status of most of its armed forces, most notably SAC and the other nuclear branches.

I might add parenthetically that these latter services are normally kept on the relatively highest alert, underlying their central role. In short, we both did nothing and threatened nuclear war. It has not, incidentally, been proven that the threat of nuclear war achieved anything other than to divert people's attention from Watergate for a few days. Did this, in Karl's felicitous phrase, "serve the interests of peace and stability?"

Karl now caps this hardly compelling if not quite logical train of thought with the statement that "a standing army is going to be around for a while." His rather fatalistic assumption -- I call it fatalistic because he hasn't really advanced any reasons as to why this army should be kept around -- is that it's going to need officers. After outlining three ways in which one may become an officer, he asks which kind of officer I would prefer to have predominate the army? Actually, I still can't tell the difference between them. In fact, no study has ever succeeded in substantially differentiating between one "type" of officer and another, except that West Pointers tend to dominate the higher ranks and most second lieutenants killed in Viet Nam were ROTC graduates. But this question is simply irrelevant. The central point is that there is no room in a free academic community for any form of militarism, much less such a pernicious, dangerous, irrational a one as ours.

Jay Heinrichs starts on hardly more solid ground than did Karl, with an aesthetic appreciation of my prose style. He disapproves. He then calls me a pseudo-intellectual, with which I agree, although he seems to have missed the

continued on p. 8

questions

By RALPH GARDNER

As this nation, I sit in my room in a lonely sulk, waiting for something good to happen. And I wait. And I dream. I dream of women. I dream of a deity sitting at the foot of my bed offering me a job so good I'll be able to share my wisdom with everyone. I dream of an answer.

We are all waiting for that deity, that answer. Gerald Ford is waiting and hiking footballs to pass the time. Four hundred and thirty-five Senators and Congressmen are watching Jerry hike the football and either giggling or frowning. They don't even have a

COMMENTARY

good idea. Christmas is coming and parents go further into debt so that their children think they have an answer. Santa Claus can't sulk.

Do we really think that President Ford has an answer? Can Henry Kissinger stop war and starvation? Can William Simon curb stagflation? This nation of Lincoln and Roosevelt, of Madison and Jefferson, of Comet and Cupid, of Donner and Blitzen. Where did they find Richard Nixon? Won't we look at ourselves?

Somehow, I'm not sure how, but somehow, I know that Jerry Ford is no better or worse than any of us. I can feel it. And it frightens me. Because we expect him to have an answer. He is our President. We look up to him. But who does he look up to? Maybe, he's staring back at us!

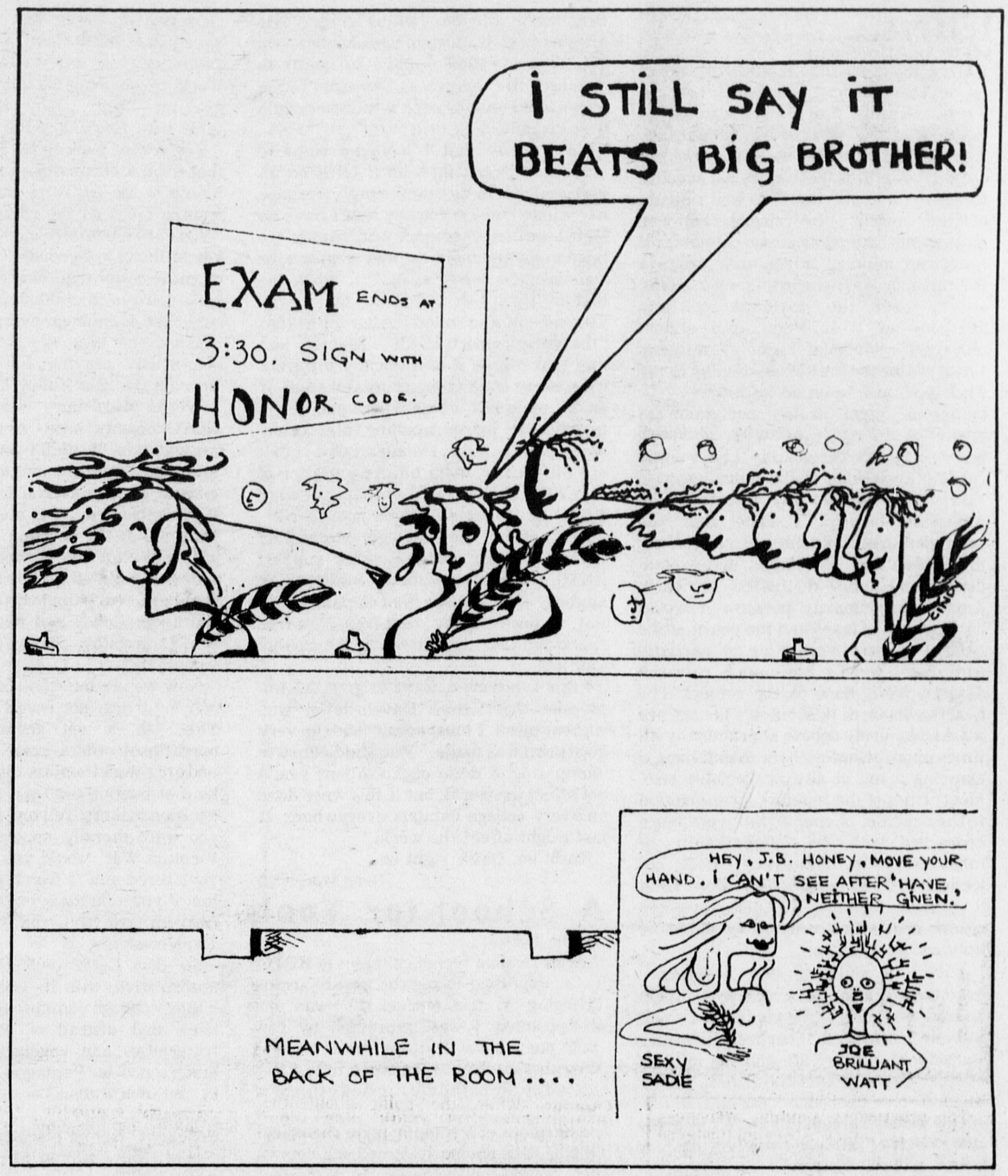
My resolution is to get off my ass. Instead of lusting after my dreams from the 6th floor window, I will run downstairs and ask them for a date. Instead of waiting for an anwer, I'll ask questions and stumble ahead.

We have waited long enough for Ford to tell us nothing. We have deceived ourselves into believing that somebody else has an answer. That Richard Nixon was his mother's fault. That the worst men are the politicians. What does that say about us? **The real people.**

"God helps those that help themelves."

Who said that? God? Ben Franklin? a Salada tea bag? The answer please.

I look up to inspiration and see a great monotonous ceiling, only knots break the boredom of the wood. Look at the gray sky in Vermont. I am the most interesting and important presence in my life. If there is an answer it must come from me. Not Gerald Ford, or my mother or the sky. If we as a people are to cope, we must exchange questions. It is the beginning of finding an answer.


I STILL SAY IT BEATS BIG BROTHER!
EXAM ENDS AT 3:30. SIGN WITH HONOR CODE.
MEANWHILE IN THE BACK OF THE ROOM....
HEY, J.B. HONEY, MOVE YOUR HAND. I CAN'T SEE AFTER HAVE NEITHER GNEN.
SEXY SADIE
JOE BRILLIANT WATT

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb views from beirut

Beirut— I am standing of Rue Hussein Talhouk amid 20-story new-built apartments owned by sheik oil money. Three men and a small truck are delivering a spanking new Fridgidaire to a private dwelling. A figure out of the Arabian Nights in a robe tied at his waist maneuvers the entire refrigerator onto his back and braced by a reope round his forehead he staggers up two storeys. He would carry it four storeys if the family lived higher.

This is Beirut, an island of "neutrality" in the Middle East. Its southern villages harbor Palestine guerillas which Israel bombs now and then. Lebanon's token army does not make war. Lebanon has perhaps 3 million people, theoretically half of them Christian, half Arab, though nobody takes a census because the Arab birthrate is higher and the political structure is based on theoretical equality. There are also, perhaps, 10,000 Jews who trade normally. It is the banking and the intelligence center of the area; much of the Middle East new you read is datelined "Beirut."

Rome rides its nimble, cat-footed Fiats, but here huge American and European gas-guzzlers make the wildest traffic I have ever seen (though some put Damascus ahead.) Almost no traffic cops; almost no traffic lights; "sidewalks" are used for parking; I watched a driver make a wrong-way cutoff up a narrow, one-way street. You wait to dart between cars over streets torn up for new construction. Some call it a second Paris, this throbbing, dynamic city between mountains and blue Mediterranean, into which it pours untreated sewage.

Here comes a creaky wagon between a lavish Mercedes and an Opel in the bumper-to-bumper traffic, the driver standing and honking a rubber horn off some forgotten vintage car and shouting "Kaz! Kaz!" for kerosene. Nobody heeds. The throng wears modern clothes, with now and then a Turk in fez and baggy pants, or a Saudi in white headdress and sheet.

This is the cross-roads and testingplace of the Middle East and it is oppressed with the fear of war. Not war in which Lebanon can hope for a glorious part; its ultimate aspiration is to survive. It is a Phoenician capital, it has seen conquerors come and go, Pharaohs, Greeks, Romans, Turks, French-- and a British cannon ball or two is wedged in the Crusaders' fort at Biblyos, from some musunderstanding in the past century.

Always and everywhere the question at diplomatic or private parties is "What will America do?" It was like this in Berlin perhaps in 1914, and again in 1939. The **Paris Herald** says, "Israeli MobilizationReport Feeds Middle East Tensions." Later comes Arrafat's speech to the UN, and the barbaric hi-jackings by Arab fanatics. Lebanese president Suleiman Franjieh had his nose put out of joint by the Americans when he failed to get what he considered an appropriate official US welcome at the UN, and when customs dogs sniffed the official baggage for hashish. Small points, you say, but he came as a representative of certain Arab states and these small items are the very slights which the supersensitive Middle East is looking for from patronizing America. Franjieh got his apology after Ambassador Godley hastily flew back to Washington.

Is there a right or wrong in this struggle? To make a homeland for Jews, Palestinians were ousted and now they want back, and unassimilated Palesting camps, almost colonies in themselves, swell Lebanon's problems.

I wake at 4:30 to hear the rise and fall of the Koran chanted from surrounding minarets, ecstatic, religious, sonorous. How can the human voice rise so loud? It doesn't; they are using recordings; it is mechanized acoustical metaphysics. I turn on the ear-plug radio and hear the steady unemotional, upper-class BBC voice calmly reporting disasters. Over the city roar ariport planes as noisy in this open-window-Califronia-climate town as though they were right in the room. Nobody pays attention. But when a couple of planes break the sound-barrier with a bang-bang, people move uneasily. Is it war yet? No, they say, not yet.

It would behoove America to know this world better. U.S. technicians and engineers swarm back from Arab countries and argue American news is slanted. Janice Terry and Gordon Mendenhall of Eastern Michigan University, in an article printed in the **Journal of Palestine Studies** (Autumn 1974) weigh coverage of the **New York Times**, **Washington Post**, and **Detroit Free Press** of the 1973 Arab-Israeli conflict, as part of a 25 year study. I distrust these IBM punchcard surveys of alleged newspaper prejudice, but for what it's worth they assert that news, editorials, and features "again reveal a rather consistent pro-Israeli and anti-Arab bias." Maybe. I am more impressed by a less sweeping generalization from a top-rank resident American journalist here: "The US has been behind the rest of the world on the Palestine issue for 10 years," he says.

A Seth Thomas electric clock of my host acts erratically and I take it into an electrician's. "Take it back to America," he advises, "it won't work here; we are on different cycles." Is it symbolic?

Why do they all hate each other, wonders the naive American? The story is of the scorpion and the fron faced with a flood; the frog agrees to carry the scorpion over to the other side if the latter will interced with his enemies there. Half way across, the scorpion stings the frog. "Now we will both die," says the sinking frog, "why did you do that?" The answer comes clear: "Because this is the Middle East," says the scorpion.

On the way to the airport I pass the Shateela Palestine refugee camp. It is a great shanty town. They fill out their meager UN hand-outs with combings from the adjacent garbage dump.

letters...

continued from p. 6

What Jay is driving at, however, seems to be that earlier Americans had no overwhelming moral objections to militarism, as evidenced by the fact that they flocked in droves to join in the occasional war. This thesis does not account for the total apathy towards and ridicule of the militia, the strong anti-war movements attending upon almost all American military adventures prior to the Spanish War, the continuous public outcry over the national military academy at West Point, the almost universal reluctance to enter military service after the first three months of the Civil War, and so on ad infinitum.

humorous intent in my confession to ignorance of French. Actually, in case it interests anyone besides Jay, I have a fair reading knowledge of the language.

Jay then attacks my knowledge of American history. I hope that the professors who gave me a B plus on my thesis read that. He claims that a standing army "was distrusted by early Americans primarily because it would have increased taxes and the power of the central government." This is partially true, but I wonder how much research Jay has really done on the subject. The first two-thirds of this nation's history are marked by lively debate at practically all times upon the necessity of maintaining a standing army of any appreciable size. Most critics of the regulars gave mention to the expense, of course, but were more concerned with the compatability of militarism and democracy. Both objections are still valid today. More valid than ever, actually, if one considers recent revelations concerning domestic military intelligence.

I am not claiming that America is traditionally a pacifist country; the facts, indeed, are quite to the contrary. I would submit, however, that earlier generations considered military life and the military mind profoundly distasteful, and that this is further evidenced by the almost immediate disbandment of most of the army after each of our pre-twentieth century wars, without exception.

I fail to perceive any point in Jay's last two paragraphs, unless it is that he does not understand the uses of irony.

Rick Jurmain's letter, while not specifically germane (sorry, Rick) to the ROTC question, was for me by far the most thought-provoking of the several I've considered here. I'd rather not embark upon a defense and exegesis of pacifism here, although that would be sorely tempting. It seems so natural to equate defense and survival with the use of physical violence that many of us forget how we make it from day to day without killing, maiming, or fighting others.

However, for the sake of argument I shall concede the need for some sort of armed force in the struggle for national survival. A discussion of pacifism would be out of place here, too lengthy, too distracting from the immediate issues. I suggest that, if you're interested, you read any of Richard Gregg's excellent works on the subject, or, of course, Gandhi and his expositors.

The point I'd like to make here, though, is that none of my critics, Rick included, have even begun to show the need for a large standing army, or even indeed for the presence of ROTC at Middlebury. Or anywhere else, for that matter. And the reason is that, in all honesty and with the best goodwill in the world, they can't.

Seth Steinzor

Dump ROTC

To the Editor:

I feel obligated to reply to Dave Cote's reply to my letter on ROTC, although he has rebutted most of his arguments in his own letter. "ROTC is not just 'playing army.' It is not just and eight year old's game. No shit Dave, NO SHIT! ROTC teaches one skills that if ever used, will be used to kill people.

You say that I have no right to criticize ROTC's being on campus because the people who are in it are there because they "want" to be. Let us carry your argument to its logical conclusions. Do you then say that I have no right to criticize the army as an institution because it employs over a million people who "want" to be in it?

Do you say that I have no right to criticize a President who carries on an immoral war in Vietnam, simply because he "wants" to? Do you say that I have no right to criticize someone who "wants" to build more and more nuclear weapons, or someone else who "wants" to push the button? I don't think you do. But it was you yourself who stated in your letter that "the Army supports ROTC." And it is just that that makes it so radically different from every other campus organization. If ROTC were just a club where people got together to learn rapelling and orienteering and so forth, I wouldn't object to it one bit. Really, not a bit. As a matter of fact, I'd probably join. But that isn't what ROTC is; it teaches people how to kill.

And about the College supporting ROTC. It most certainly does support ROTC. It doesn't pay for it; I don't think anybody ever did say that it paid for it. But it does supply rent-free, tax-free space and lists its courses in the Course Catalog.

I don't, however, want to give the impression that I think Dave's letter was without merit. I must admit that one very good point was made. "For Middlebury to 'dump' any of these organizations would not affect the world, but if this were done on every college campus everywhere, it just might affect the world."

Right on, Dave, right on.

Greg Moore '75

A School for Tools

To the Editor:

After reading recent critiques of ROTC, I was expecting to see the cavalry come charging to the rescue. I was not disappointed. I was impressed by how well our Junior Pattons have learned their lessons. But at the same time I was scared by the carefully masked content of the letters. Cadet Cote's letter is a masterpiece of Pentagon-style rhetorical bullshit! His obviously forced self-control and pseudo-condescension is a perfect example of the Military's policy of public relations: "So long as we maintain the facade of being under citizen control, we'll remain completely autonomous. Lull Middle America to sleep and they'll give us no trouble."

The Pentagon's psychological indoctrination program is so effective that it even succeeds in deluding intelligent people.... But don't get me wrong, guys. I fully recognize your right to play army (not here) if that's what you're into, but don't you see: **You're Being Used!**

Every institution has a philosophy that refelcts its **raison d'etre**. The Military's is that war is an inherent part of human nature. It **must** postulate the inevitability of war in order to justify its permanance as an institution. Just ask any military man about the possibility of one day having no need for a military establishment (or even massive deescalation). You know that the response will be a hearty laugh followed by something like, "You've got to be kidding. That's a bunch of Utopian crap. You'll always need us!" That's approximately the response that I got a couple of years ago when I questioned the recruiting man who visited our high school. The world situation will never improve until we somehow overcome this absurd notion and its perpetuators.

This undercurrent is present in the letters I refer to. Cote described the Army as "loyalists (who) are willing to support the United States with forms of **violence** (my emphasis) if 'the men at the top' fail in their job." Sounds like **Seven Days in May**? You bet it does -- that's what scares me. What moral giant(s) in the Pentagon will define "failure" and terminate the existence of this nation's political system? I know one person who's going underground when the day arrives.

The notion of "preparation for 'a catastrophe in the near future' " simply won't wash as it did in McCarthy's Fifties. In case nobody realizes it, Russia is now a conservative power just like us. They have just as much stake in preserving the status quo as Barry Goldwater does. World revolution is no longer a desirable goal for "them". Why, they're respectable now. Even Dick the dick said so.

But getting back to ROTC, we are told that even a chemistry major can find a future in the Army! I can just see the smiling faces on the recruiting posters: "You can help to develop nerve gases that kill Millions in Seconds!" Oh Boy! The ultimate power trip. That's really what it boils down to: a childish power trip. I'm sure that **down deep**, every ROTCer who relishes the kick of an M-16 is subconsciously praying for a chance to become the next Audey Murphy!

We at Middlebury must ask whether ROTC belongs here. A favorite ROTC argument is "Wouldn't you rather have a Midd. gradout there making the decisions instead of some Curtis Lemaye- type?" We are told that "It is me and me alone, who makes the decision as to need (of killing)." Not so! Disobeying a higher order on moral grounds in the field simply **is not allowed**. If Jurmain had been at My Lai under Calley and had said that, he would probably have been shot or something.

Now we are told that our ROTC grads will be giving, not receiving the orders. This, too, is not accurate. The key operational orders come from the top; and only West Pointers (sounds like some kind of hunting dog) get to be Pentagon decision makers. Tell me, Rick or Dave, if you were morally opposed to, say, the Vietnam War, would you say, "I'm not your hired gun. I won't go." You know that if you said that, you'd go straight to Leavenworth (or is that eleven years in Twelveworth?).

So, does ROTC belong here? Our administration, with its policy of one big happy "college community" ought to ask itself that instead of trying to screw fraternities and vegetarians! ROTC is just a school for Pentagon tools, and boys, if you don't think so, you're kidding yourselves. ROTC is a stain on the College. It has no place in a liberal arts school. Now, maybe at a conservative arts school . . .

Tom Jacobsen '77

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faculty meets...

continued from p. 3

having a panel select the Council, as would be done under the proposal. The Division chairman, William Catton (History), said the division members were unanimous in supporting the amendment.

The idea of a panel selection is "part and parcel," and an "integral part" of the tenure document, Armstrong complained. Munford stated that it was the Senior Faculty Council's sense that a panel selection was necessary if a tenure quota were eliminated. The Council would have to be able to "hold the line" in granting tenure.

President Armstrong reiterated his opinion that the faculty should continue discussion of the new tenure document despite his resignation. He felt the proposal had come from the faculty, and the vote should take place "as something that grows naturally" from the faculty, based on "principles of collegiality."

korea...

continued from p. 3

350,000 into the Japanese Army." Korea had been given to Japan as a protectorate under the terms of President Theodore Roosevelt's treaty settling the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. It proceeded to annex Korea in 1910.

Thousands of Koreans were converted to Catholicism in a wave of pro-American enthusiasm following President Woodrow Wilson's declaration of the right of self-determination for all peoples. Yet their hopes of receiving this right were disappointed at Versailles, and again after World War II when, according to Geiger, America chose Japan as its junior partner in ruling the Pacific.

"Yet they still have this incredible faith in the American people," she said. The cutting off of the Korean share of the $20 billion that the U.S. government spends annually in preparation for war in the Pacific would topple the Park government.

She urged the audience to write to their legislators. "They have come to see Park as a liability in recent years," she said of the Congressmen and Senators she has talked with in Washington recently; "they said if they got fifty or a hundred letters on such an obscure issue as Korea they would feel that they had to do something about it."

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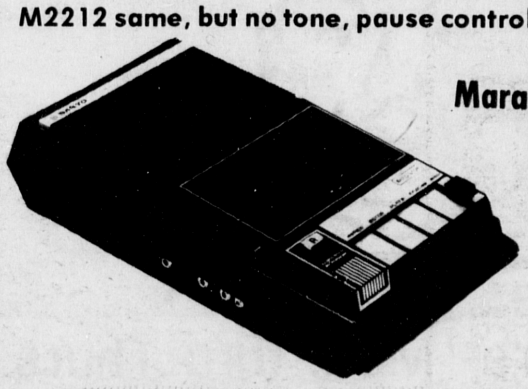
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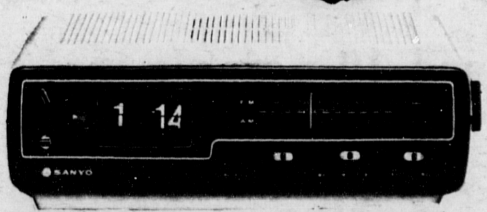
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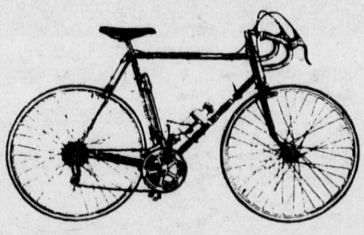

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basketball opens

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The basketball team opened up the 1974-75 season last week by winning two of their first three games. The Panthers lost their opener to a hot-shooting Union club but came back with two big wins over Norwich and Tufts despite the absence of top scorer Kevin Cummings. Middlebury will break for finals, participate in the Brockport Holiday Classic, and then return home for a January 10 game against Clark.

Union

The Dutchmen didn't disappoint a huge opening-night crowd as they defeated Middlebury 78-63. Midd held the lead early, but Union's Al Walker came off the bench midway through the first half and hit five straight hoops to give the Dutchmen a lead it never relinquished. The Panthers, who were down 42-35 at the half, played well until center Ben Davidson fouled out with ten minutes left.

Union had five men in double figures, was able to penetrate consistently, and did a good job off the offensive boards. Kevin Cummings had 20, Dave Pentkowski hit for 19, and Ben Davidson added 10. The other six players who saw action couldn't crack Union's pressure defense and managed only 14 points among them.

Norwich

After having some early problems adjusting to the absence of Kevin Cummings (sprained ankle), Midd's height advantage wore down Norwich and led to an easy 81-57 triumph. Ben Davidson hit his first seven shots, was the top scorer on 12 for 14 shooting, and was the dominating factor underneath. The Panthers' zone couldn't stop Norwich in the early going, but a switch to man-on-man after eight minutes shut off the Cadet attack.

With Middlebury up 18-16 at the 8:40 mark, Dave Nelson and Dave Pentkowski hit three baskets apiece to key a 14-2 spurt which gave Midd a 32-18 lead. Midd led 44-28 five minutes into the second half, when freshman Peter Rivoira hit seven points to spark a 15-2 tear which gave Midd an insurmountable 59-30 lead. Ben Davidson (24), Dave Nelson (14), and Peter Rivoira (13) led the Panther attack and gave Middlebury control of both backboards.

Tufts

Playing with poise, desire, and a lot of guts, Middlebury came from behind twice to score their most impressive win since last February's upset over Williams. Midd's 64-58 victory came against a Tufts squad ranked second among New England small colleges and which had almost everyone back from a team which destroyed the Panthers by 29 last year.

The game was a see-saw affair which saw both teams unable to maintain a decisive advantage after gaining momentum. Middlebury started out well, and two straight Dave Pentkowski hoops gave Midd an 18-13 lead at the 10:01 mark. Tufts responded with a 16-3 run in five minutes which saw them dominate both boards while the Panthers were missing numerous layups and short jumpers. The home club then tightened its defense, went on a 12-2 burst led by Ben Davidson and James Reese, and took a 33-31 lead into the locker room.

Both clubs played evenly through the first seven minutes of the second half, at which point the Jumbos began playing quite aggressively. Tufts used double-teaming tactics to forge a 56-49 lead with 7:35 left. The roof then fell in on the visitors as Middlebury proceeded to outscore the Jumbos 15-2 in a pressure-filled comeback. It was a total team effort on offense, but Dave Pentkowski and Dave Nelson must be singled out for drawing several key offensive fouls down the stretch.

Ben Davidson, who has returned to top form, led the Panthers with 18 points and 10 rebounds, while Dave Nelson had 14 points and nine rebounds. Dave Pentkowski (12), James Reese (6), Zenon Smotrycz (6), and Peter Rivoira (6) all contributed important baskets. Rick Stone, who is only a freshman, showed a tremendous amount of poise under pressure. Seventeen second-half fouls, a good number of which were offensive, were instrumental in Midd's comeback. Equally important was a tenacious defense which held Tufts to a dismal 38% from the field.

salem state upset 4-3

By JIM O'CONNELL

Middlebury fans on Monday Dec. 2 were treated to what has to be regarded as an excellent hockey home opener. The Panthers knocked off Salem State, who were rated 2nd in Division Two this year, 4-3.

The game started out with Salem living up to its advance notices. They scored two goals in the first ten minutes and it looked like a long evening. Then Middlebury came back in the same period with a goal by Jack Leary. Later in the same period Mark Ceglarski rammed home a rebound in front of the net and the game was knotted up.

It was a boring and uninspired second period for the most part, and the only goal was one by Salem State to go out front 3-2.

The game became very tight in the third period and both teams began checking closely. Middlebury was coming closer and closer to scoring and seemed to need some small spark to turn them loose. This spark came when a Salem State player drew a penalty with less than three minutes to go in the game. Middlebury assaulted Salem's goal and was rewarded when Barry Crump got the tying goal. But the story did not stop there as Fred Erdman saved a minute later to cap an amazing comeback in the last few minutes.

The team seemed balanced throughout their squad. Greg Adams was very tough in the nets after the first few minutes of the game. Chris Lincoln showed his offensive potential with two assists. Randy Mattson got one assist and gave an excellent demonstration of the hockey he is capable of playing. Captain Fred Erdman, who led a fine overall team effort, also got an assist, as did Barry Crump and Jack Leary.

It was a thrilling victory and hopefully will lead on to an excellent season. This weekend's games against Wesleyan and UMass should shed considerable light on how far the team has come this year. Judging from the Salem State game they appear to be a fine hockey team that doesn't quit.

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